extended to the products of this industry without raising the rates of duty on final products. The import duty on aseptic packaging materials and bags used by this industry also has been reduced to 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

Industries to be covered by MODVAT

1302. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to cover more industries under MODVAT; and

(b) by what time will all the industries are likely to be covered under MODVAT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) : (a) and (b) One of the recommendations of the Long Term Fiscal Policy was that MODVAT should be introduced in a phased manner to all excisable commodities with the exception of a few, the petroleum, tobacco and textiles products. The Government had introduced MODVAT for 37 Chapters in the 1986 Budget. Since then, this scheme has been extended to cover all excisable goods except textiles, tobacco and petroleum products as also matches and exposed cinematographic films. In the case of matches and exposed cinematographic films, there are practical difficulties in bringing these under the MODVAT Scheme.

Loans given by New Bank of India in Haryana

1303. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names and addresses, monthly income and the amount of loan given alongwith the purpose thereof, of the persons/firms who have been given loans by the New Bank of India in Haryana and Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) the names and address of persons having monthly income of Rs. 1,000/- and less who have been given loans by the New Bank of India in Haryana and Delhi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) the present data reporting system from banks does not generate information in the manner asked for. Further, in accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst bankers as well as in conformity with the statutes governing nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents cannot be divulged.

Antarctica Treaty

@1304. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rights of territorial jurisdiction under the Antarctica Treaty;

(b) what subjects are likely to be discussed at the Review of the Treaty Conference to be held in 1989; and

(c) what is the legality of mining rights claimed by the original signatories, as distinct from the co-signatories like India, who joined the Treaty in later years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) No rights of territorial

@Previously unstarred Question 1021, transferred from the 28th April, 1987.

jurisdiction are recognised under the Antarctic Treaty. Under Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, all previously asserted territorial claims have been frozen and no new claims can be asserted while the Treaty is in force.

(b) Article XII of the Antarctic Treaty provides that after the expiry of 30 years from the date of entry into force of the Treaty any Consultative Party may request for convening a conference of all Contracting Parties to review the operation of the Treaty. The period of 30 years will be over in 1991. Any subject relevant to the work carried out under the Treaty can be discussed during the review.

(c) Negotiations on the establishment of an acceptable international regime for the exploration and development of minerals in Antarctica are continuing since 1982. Therefore, the question of legality of mining rights does not arise at present.

Infrastructure for Launching of Satellites

1305. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to build the necessary infrastructure for launching of at least two satellites every year in the next five years' period;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the amount of funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c) According to the approved Space Research and Development Profile for the Decade 1980-90 copies of which are available in Parliament Library, the indigenous development of various applications satellites and their payloads as well as the capability to launch these satellites, are the major objectives. The basic infrastructure for launching 50 Kg class satellities using the SLV-3 launch vehicle had already been established by 1979, Capability for launching low earth orbiting, 150 Kg class satellites with the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), requiring more sophisticated facilities like a Mobile Service Structures, for vertical integration, specialised launch and mission control centres, additional tracking facilities etc., had also been commissioned during 1986. Similar facilities for the much larger Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) capable of launching 1000 kg class polar orbiting remote sensing satellites are being established under the PSLV Project. In this project the cost of expansion of the range facilities is Rs. 30.94 crores. The expansion is expected to be completed in time for the grst launch of the PSLV scheduled for 1980-90. For future launch Vehicle like the GSLV which will be capable of launching geo_synchronous satellites of the INSAT class, additional facilities will be identified and added in keeping with the schedule of the GSLV project, as and when approved.

The expansion of the launch and tracing facilities as set out above will progressively give the capability for launching all the operational satellites under the Indian Space Programme, with the desired frequency of launchings.

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा राजभाषा की उपेक्षा

1306. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय, रक्षा सेनाओं के तीनों अंगों,